VIRGINIA GAZETTE,

OR,

NORFOLK

THE

INTELLIGENCER.

UNI AEQUUS VIRTUTI ATQUE EJUS AMICIS.——Hor.

From THURSDAY FEBRUARY 9, to THURSDAY FEBRUARY 16 —— 1775. (No. 37.)

OF PARTY-DIVISIONS.

IT is the complaint of moſt men who lived any time in the world, that the preſent age is much degenerated in its morals within the memory of man. That there has been a gradual decay of public ſpirit for ſome years, cannot be denied; which owes its original, if I am not very much miſtaken, to our party diviſions.

There is a particular maxim among parties, which alone is ſufficient to corrupt a whole nation; which is, to countenance, and protect the moſt infamous fellows who happen to herd amongſt them. It is ſomething ſhocking to ſee the man of honour and the knave, the man of parts and the blockhead put upon an equal foot; which is often the caſe amongſt parties. The reaſon is, he that has not ſenſe enough to diſtinguiſh right from wrong, can make a noiſe; nay, the leſs ſenſe the more obſtinacy, eſpecially when they are playing the rogue. Theſe are the beſt tools, and ſuch are the qualities neceſſary for putting in execution the bad meaſures which the corrupt leaders of parties intend to carry on if they are uppermoſt.

Party zeal changes the name of things; black is white, vice is virtue, a bribe in an office is called a perquiſite, and the moſt ſtudied and concerted fraud that can enter into the head of the moſt thorough-paced knave, ſhall be voted a little negligence: He that deſerves to be hanged, by all laws, human and divine, for his conduct in private life, may, at the ſame time, be an angel with his party.

Mendax, while he held an office in the ſtate, is detected in a little mean fraud, however, Mendax has been always true to the troop; the chiefs of the party having met to conſider how to behave with reſpect to Mendax, in this critical juncture, all the men of honour amongſt them were for giving him up, and even joining in any puniſhment that might be laid upon him; but a Veteran, who was grown old in all the iniquitous practices of party, and who had acquired authority by his experience, was quite of another opinion: Mendax, ſays he, has always been an active member of the cauſe, and what have we to do with his honour? adding, the man that is true to the troop muſt always be screened, let him be guilty of what he will. Thus, by the deteſtable politics of party, Mendax was countenanced and carreſſed under the infamy of a moſt ſcandalous fraud, and lived to do his country more miſchief, by the corruption which he afterwards ſpread through it, than a famine, a plague, or a war could have done.

If we look back into the hiſtory of a few years paſt, we ſhall find, that the immenſe eſtates that have been made by the numerous fraudulent projects with which this virtuous age has abounded, have been by perſons who pretended to be zealous party-men, and have gone great lengths in party; nay, ſome have been ſo cunning as to ſhift ſides, and go over to the ſtrongeſt, juſt before they have reſolved to ſtrike ſome bold ſtroke; ſo that I have often thought that a ſtrong party is the ſame think to a cheat, that a ſtrong iſland in the Weſt-Indies is to a pirate, a place of ſafety to lay up all he has ſtole.

But I am of opinion, that if a writer ſhould at this time expect to become popular, by running violently into all the prejudices of a party, he would meet with a reception from the public very different from what he expected. Party-prejudice is not the ſame thing it was. The malignity of the diſtemper is worn out; and it muſt be a ſingular pleaſure to a man who loves his country to find thoſe two odious diſtinctions of Whig and Tory, with which we uſed formerly to reproach one another, uſed no more. All men unplaced, and unpenſioned, talk and think alike.

I will not ſay that it is proſperity that has wrought this great change; but be it as it will, it is certain that the cure of any grievances that may fall upon us, can come from nothing elſe but this union. This is not only my opinion, it is certainly the opinion of thoſe whoſe ſafety, next to the corruption of the times, depends upon our diviſions.

When a nation is *divided againſt itſelf*, how great muſt be the Providence that muſt ſave it from ſinking! When the people are broke into parties and factions, worrying and reviling one another, what a fine harveſt it yields to the common enemy! If I ſhould be aſked, who is that common enemy; I ſhall only anſwer that there is a Banditti in time of peace as well as in time of war; there are freebooters who are not regularly liſted on either ſide, and who, while both ſides are engaged againſt each other, will certainly plunder the nation.

I will only ſay beware of thoſe who are labouring to keep alive the animoſities of party; it is true, they have laboured in vain; but they have not yet given up the game for loſt; they are continually throwing out hopes of contention, they are raking up the dying embers of party, in hopes of kindling a new flame.

There is a ſet of men who are governed by no principles, and have no friends or followers but ſuch as are attached to them for mercenary ends; theſe aſſume to themſelves the name of a party; it is they who are for fomenting diviſions, in hopes, that when the madneſs of party ſhall again ſeize the people, both ſides will by turns fall in with them, in order to be revenged and undo each other, which will ſave a great deal in bribes. But it happens, that they have been ſo awkward in concealing their foul play, that all the world has ſeen through it.

But though there may be no dangerous deſigns at preſent, and the whole body of the people may entertain the ſame opinion of the good intentions, and of the great abilities of our preſent miniſters, as they really merit, yet it is not amiſs to have our eyes about us. Political jealouſy is inſeparable from the minds of good patriots; it is their duty to be watchful for the public, and ſuſpicious of the deſigns of men in power. This jealouſy is our great ſecurity; and it remains ſtrong till public ſpirit decays.

The individuals of that great body called the people, are ſo taken up with their ſeveral avocations, that they are not always at leiſure to examine well the deſigns of men in power; therefore it is the duty of every private man to give the alarm, whenever he perceives any thing doing which muſt have a tendency to alter and impair that plan of government under which we, and our anceſtors, have lived free.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

MALAGA, October 29.

OUR Captain General hath ſent orders to all the Governors of the ports caſtles and towers, eſtabliſhed on the coaſt of Grenada, and alſo to thoſe of the three minor preſidencies in Africa (Melilli, Penon de Velez, and Alhuzema) to take the moſt ſpeedy and effectual meaſures to ſecure theſe places from any ſurprize on the part of the Salectine Corſairs, who will join the Algerines, and make a common cauſe with them.

CARTHAGENA, October 29. The Algerine Corſairs have taken a Catalan veſſel, on board of which were 20 paſſengers, men, women, and children, who were going from Barcelona to Oran.

BELGRADE, Nov. 7. The Ruſſians as well as Turks conform themſelves entirely to the articles of peace. Prince Dolgoruski remains with his army near Precop, till the Turks have evacuated Caffa, after which, part of the troops will occupy the towns aſſigned to the Ruſſians by treaty, and part of them the lines between the Nieper and the Don.

The Port has permitted two Ruſſian men of war to go to Smyrna, to provide themſelves with every thing they want. The diviſions of the Turkiſh fleet and the troops under the Admiral of the Black Sea, are returned to Conſtantinople.

The letters from Wallachia adviſe, that the Turks live upon very good terms with the Ruſſians, and buy their own corn back again. The Ottoman government have rejected ſome propoſitions made by ſome of the Tartar princes, as being contrary to the treaty of peace.

November 8. The Grand Vizir has notified to Marſhal Romanzow, the nomination of Abdul Rahim Aglerbeg of Romelia, to be ambaſſador to this Court; and informed the marſhal at the ſame time, of his having received from the Sultan the ratification of the peace. The Marſhal in return immediately acquainted the Vizir, that he was ready to exchange the ratifications, and that her Imperial Majeſty had appointed prince Repnin to be her ambaſſador at the Porte.

PETERSBURGH, Nov. 8. The public tranquility is perfectly reeſtabliſhed throughout this empire, ſince General Panin's arrival in the environs of Jaik, when the Coſſacks deſired to ſubmit to the Empreſs, and the other different nations ſubmitted alſo to her dominion.

The Court has received advice, that the Turkiſh Commandant Dowlet Guerai had abandoned all his conqueſts; and that, by order of the Porte, he had retired with his troops towards Ozakow. We alſo learn, that a great number of Ruſſian Coſſacks, who had joined the rebel Tartars, had taken the benefit of the general pardon, and returned to their colours at Bachiſchiſerai.

This important intelligence did not arrive here till Saturday laſt by a meſſenger from Marſhal Romanzow, who likewiſe mentions that the Porte had already named Governors to all the fortreſſes reſtored by Ruſſia.——A Baſhaw of three tails is appointed governor of Chocalm.

A Ruſſian Frigate, returning from this port to Revel, had the misfortune of being wrecked on the coaſt of Sweden, and great part of the crew periſhed.

Nov. 11. The Kirgi Tartars notwithſtanding Count Panins army is ſo near them, have lately made ſeveral excurſions into the neighbouring provinces, in one of which they have entirely deſtroyed a colony of Moravians.

WARSAW, Nov. 16. Yeſterday the Diet reſumed its ſittings, but nothing material was done. Some members propoſed to appoint a commiſſion to examine the buſineſs done by the Delegation, others demanded that they ſhould fix the time when the Diet might be again proroqued, as the delegation had not yet finiſhed all the buſineſs committed to their care.

The delegation has determined that the nobles who chooſe to be concerned in Trade, ſhall not for the future loſe their Nobleſſe. They alſo debated on the manner in which the permanent Council might determine the buſineſs that ſhall come before it; whether it ſhould be by Vote or Ballot? Some members were of opinion, that the importance of the matter alone ought to reſolve that Queſtion.

Nov. 23. Yeſterday the Delegates reſumed their ſittings; the affair of the imports was warmly debated. The plan of the permanent council was exhibited which will ſubſiſt as it is now formed.—Almoſt all the articles are changed, which render it very different from the firſt.——There are ſome Poles who wiſh for war rather than peace, and continue to keep the people in a ſtate of uncertainty by a thouſand falſe intelligences. They have given out that the peace between Ruſſia and the Porte is ſtill doubtful, though we can viſibly demonſtrate the falſity of this aſſertion. The Tartars have ſent a deputation to Count Romanzow, that every thing ſhall be executed purſuant to the treaty of peace.

CADIZ, Nov. 20. We learn that an engagement has happened in the Gut of Gibraltar, between three Spaniſh frigates and five mooriſh cruiſers, wherein two of the latter were ſunk, and the other three after killing the greateſt part of their crew, were obliged to ſubmit to the Spaniards.

Nov. 25. According to the laſt letters from Ceuta, dated the 18th, the moors had not committed any hoſtilities ſince the 12th. We have, however, received advices from Mequinez, dated the 11th, that a diviſion of Cavaliers and Dromedaries, with two guns from Fez, and St. Cruz, in Barbary, were to join an army of 30,000 men, which the Emperor of Morocco had aſſembled at Mequinez, at the head of which he was to march the 20th in all probability to lay ſiege to Ceuta.

HESSE DARMSTADT, Nov. 15. The Hereditary Prince of Holſtein, is daily expected here, to marry the youngeſt daughter of the Landgrave our Sovereign. This Prince is cloſely allied to the Empreſs of Ruſſia: who it is ſaid in conſequence of his marriage, will ſettle upon his bride an annuity of 30,000 Rubles per annum.

LONDON, DECEMBER 10, 1774.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TO THE KING.

Wedneſday the SPEAKER, attended by Lord BRAUCHAMP, and ſeveral other Members of the PRIVY COUNCIL, went in their Carriages to St. JAMES's, to preſent the following ADDRESS of Thanks to his MAJESTY, for his moſt Gracious Speech from the Throne.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

"WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects of the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament aſſembled, return your Majeſty our humble thanks for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the Throne.

"Permit us to aſſure your Majeſty, that we receive with the higheſt ſenſe of your Majeſty's goodneſs the early information which you have been pleaſed to give us of the ſtate of the province of the Maſſachuſett's Bay.

"We feel the moſt ſincere concern, that a ſpirit of diſobedience and reſiſtance to the law ſhould ſtill unhappily prevail in that province, and that it has broke forth in freſh violences of a moſt criminal nature, and we cannot but lament that ſuch proceedings ſhould have been countenanced and encouraged in any other of your Majeſty's colonies; and that any of your ſubjects ſhould have been ſo far deluded and miſled, as to make raſh and unwarrantable attempts to obſtruct the commerce of your Majeſty's kingdoms by unlawful combinations.

"We beg leave to preſent our moſt dutiful thanks to your Majeſty, for having taken ſuch meaſures as your Majeſty judged moſt proper and effectual, for carrying into execution the laws which were paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of the late parliament, for the protection and ſecurity of the commerce of your Majeſty's ſubjects, and for reſtoring and preſerving peace, order, and good government, in the province of the Maſſachuſett's Bay.

"Your faithful Commons, animated by your Majeſty's gracious aſſurances, will uſe every means in their power to aſſiſt your Majeſty in maintaining entire and inviolate the ſupreme authority of this legiſlature over all the dominions of your crown; being truly ſenſible that we ſhould betray the truſt repoſed in us, and be wanting in every duty which we owe to your Majeſty and to our fellow ſubjects, if we failed to give our moſt zealous ſupport to thoſe great conſtitutional principles which govern your Majeſty's conduct in this important buſineſs, and which are ſo eſſential to the dignity, ſafety and welfare of the Britiſh empire.

"We learn, with great ſatisfaction, that a treaty of peace is concluded between Ruſſia and the Porte, and that by this happy event, the general tranquillity is rendered complete: and we entertain a well-grounded hope that your Majeſty's conſtant endeavours to prevent the breaking out of freſh diſturbances will be attended with ſucceſs, as your Majeſty continues to receive the ſtrongeſt aſſurances from other powers, of their being equally diſpoſed to preſerve the peace.

"We aſſure your Majeſty, that we will, with the utmoſt chearfulneſs, grant to your Majeſty every neceſſary ſupply: and that we conſider ourſelves bound in gratitude, as well as duty, to give every proof of our moſt affectionate attachment to a prince, who, during the whole courſe of his reign, has made the happineſs of his people the objects of all his views, and the rule of all his actions."

Houſe of COMMONS, December 8.

The Speaker took the chair at three quarters after two o' clock, the firſt buſineſs was hearing in theſe Towns Lutterel Eſqr; for Minehead. Col. Munro preſented a petition complaining of an undue election for the boroughs of Tain Dingwal &c. Lord Germaine preſented a petition complaining of an undue election for the boroughs of Nairne &c. and Capt. Lutterel preſented a petition and complaint of an undue election for the town of Southampton, which petitions being put into a glaſs, were drawn out in the following order.

Tain, June 29. Nairn June 30. Southampton July 4.

Mr Grey moved for the order of the day for the houſe to go into a committee to conſider of ſo much of an act paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of the late Parliament, as related to quarels made use of for giving cauſe to proſecutions. The Speaker accordingly left the chair and Mr. Beaſtle being ſeated as chairman he read the motion, which was "That ſo much of the act as made it felony to export the ſaid materials, ſhould be repealed." Mr Fuller propoſed an amendment, which being made and the queſtion again read, Mr. Vane roſe and oppoſed the repealing it; he ſaid we ought to be cautious particularly at this time how we allowed any thing to be ſent to the colonies which reſpected our trade. He was very fully anſwered by Mr.

Sawbridge who obſerved that it was the greateſt abſurdity imaginable, to hinder the exportation of any utenſils made uſe of in trade, for if the utenſils were not allowed to be exported and the trade abroad could not be carried on without them, the next ſtep the manufacturer would go abroad himſelf, that if he prevented them from exporting wool-cards, they would export wire and make the cards abroad; if we hindered the exportation of wire, they would export iron and make the wire abroad.—Therefore he was ſorry to ſay that the legiſlature of this country had been for ſeveral ſeſſions paſt, making laws to drive the manufacturers from home.

Mr. Vaz attempted to anſwer Mr. Sawbridge, but it was in ſo feeble a manner that he was taken no notice of.

The queſtion was then put, "that it is the opinion of this committee that ſo much of an act paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion as far as it relates to the exportation of utenſils made uſe of in the woollen manufactures be repealed, which paſſed in the affirmative." the houſe then adjourned to this day.

This day comes on in the houſe of Commons, the ſtate of the army accounts and which are expected to produce ſome very ſtrong debates.

Decem. 9. Wedneſday came on at Guildhall before Lord Mansfield and a ſpecial jury of merchants a very important cauſe, which aroſe on an iſſue directed by the court of chancery.

The plaintiffs were Hope and Co. of Amſterdam and Hoare and Co. of London merchants. the defendants Cuſt and others, aſſignees of Fordyce and Co.——The words of the iſſue were theſe: "Whether on the failure of the ſaid Alexander Fordyce, the ſaid Henry Neale, William James, Alexander Fordyce, and Richard Down the Bankrupts, were indebted to the plaintiffs in any and what ſum of money."——The real queſtion was, whether the the houſe of Fordyce were privy to, or bound by a concern of money-circulation tranſacted between theplaintiffs and Fordyce alone. It was admitted or collected from the evidence that in truth and in fact, the houſe were not privy to this concern.

It was admitted that it was a ſeparate concern carried on by Fordyce alone, and for his ſeparate advantage. But it was contended that Fordyce had bound the houſe to anſwer for him by a guarantee of the houſe, tho' in the hand writing (body and ſignature) of Fordyce himſelf. "That ſuch guarantees were uſual, that credit was given to them in mercantile circulations; and the plaintiffs were not called upon to enquire whether the bonds pledged were privy to them, that in fact the plaintiffs did rely on this guarantee; that no fraud could be imputed to them; and, that in point of law, by virtue of this guarantee they had a right on the failure of Fordyce, to recover the ſum due to them from the houſe.

Lord Mansfield explained the force of theſe guarantees, and laid it down, that they might be and often were effected by covin, i. e. by trick between the partner and the perſon with whom he dealt, to cheat the houſe, by drawing them into a guarantee clandeſtinely that each covin, would make the guarantee void.

He acquitted the plaintiffs from being parties in this covin, but he added, that groſs negligence was equivalent to covin, and that their taking this guarantee in Fordyce's hand-writing, without enquiring at the houſe; and at the very time that they began to ſuſpect him, was groſs negligence, and for the ſake of juſtice, ought to bar them from the benefit of ſuch a guarantee. The jury found for the defendants.

Mr. Edmund Burke, in his ſpeech on monday laſt, on the amendment of the addreſs, though it was not legitimaly argumentative, was very humorouſly and pointedly ſo.—Amongſt other humorous reflections which he made on adminiſtration, buying up the the new members, by telling them the addreſs was nothing but a vote of compliment, he compared ſuch a conduct to the deſigning diſſipated humour of one, who under the ſhew of the moſt honourable ſollicitations, ſtill ſqueezes his miſtreſs's hand, then aſks her to take a turn in the Park, next to an excurſion in the country, and ſo on ſtep by ſtep, till he diſhonours her, and brings her in the end to that infamy and diſgrace—that originally was her miſfortune, becomes her ſhame and diſgrace.

December 9. Yeſterday morning a bill of indictment was preſented to the grand jury for the county of Middleſex, at Hick's Hall, againſt the Dutcheſs of Kingſton for felony, in marrying the late Duke of Kingſton, at the time ſhe was actually the wife of the Hon. Auguſtus Hervey, when the jury found the bill to be a true bill; in conſequence of which ſhe muſt appear, to take her trial at the Old Bayley as a felon, or an outlawry will iſſue againſt her.

December 13. On a motion that the committee do agree that 16,000 ſeamen ſhould be employed in the ſea ſervice for the year 1775, including 2,400 marines, ſeveral queſtions were aſked Mr. Buller concerning the ſtate of our marine forces at home, and the increaſe of it in North-America ſince laſt year; the Gentlemen in oppoſition ſeeming to think we were left in a defenceleſs ſtate at home; but Mr. Buller in his reply endeavoured to prove the very contrary; and that every port, as well as the guard-ſhips, had their full compliment of men. The committee agreed to the ſupply, and then the Houſe broke up at five o'clock. The report from the committee to be made tomorrow.

December 14. Yeſterday the Speaker took the chair at two o'clock. A report was made to the Houſe, that purſuant to their addreſs on friday laſt, his Majeſty had given direction to the proper officers that the ſeveral eſtimates, liſts and accounts therein mentioned ſhould be laid before them.

Jacob Henry Sawe took the oaths for his naturalization

On Wedneſday next the Houſe will reſolve itſelf into a committee to conſider of ways and means for raiſing the ſupply granted to his Majeſty.

In a committee of the whole Houſe upon the ſupply, they came to the following reſolutions.

That 16,000 men be employed for the ſea ſervice for 1775, including 4284 marines, that 41.. per man per month be allowed for maintaining the ſaid men, including the ordnance for ſea ſervice.

The Houſe alſo came to a reſolution for allowing the importation of Indian corn, and ordered the report this day.

The order of the day was now called for, for the Houſe to reſolve itſelf into a committee of ſupply to his Majeſty; the Speaker accordingly left the chair, and Sir Charles Whitworth being ſeated, Mr. Buller moved "that it is the opinion of this committee that 16000 ſeamen including 4284 marines be granted for the year 1775.

He prefaced his motion by ſetting forth, that Admiral Harland was daily expected home from the Eaſt Indies, with three ſail of the line, and by that means 16000 would be ſufficient, which was 4000 leſs than laſt year.

Mr. T. Townſhend deſired to know why 20000 was neceſſary laſt year and 16000 would do this, and what quantity were neceſſary to be ſent to America, and what proportion left us at home. Mr. Buller attempted to ſolve Mr. Townſhend, queſtions, but could not; he therefore read an extract of a letter from Admiral Amherſt commander at Plymouth, informing them that they had ſeveral ſupernumerary ſeamen, and that their guard-ſhips were full, that the number of ſhips at America were three third rates, one fourth rate, ten ſixth rates, ſeven ſchooners and two armed veſſels, the number of ſeamen 2850.

Mr. Luttrel aroſe and ſaid he was much ſurpriſed to hear the Honble. Gentleman mention the ſtate of our ſeamen in ſuch a manner, that had he been appraiſed of buſineſs coming on that day, he would have prepared himſelf to have anſwered him more fully, yet he was ſo much a judge of maritime affairs as to know it was impoſſible that the ſhips or ſeamen the Honble Gentleman had mentioned to be in America could be there for ſome months, for ſhips that were out this ſeaſon were prevented by winds and weather ſo that they were obliged to go to the Weſt-Indies or put back, and could not arrive in America till the ſpring; that he ſhould be glad to be informed whether or not the ſeamen ſent in a fleet to America were taken out of the guard-ſhips here; which conſequently weakned our ſtrength at home, and left us almoſt defenceleſs; and whether the Admirals account of the full compliment of men did not include thoſe drafted off to other ſhips, and ſent to America; which might be ſet down as ſent, but were abſolutely loſt as a defence to this Country.

Col. Barré did he had been informed, that unleſs Admiral Harland arrived in ſix days it would be impoſſible for him to arrive in leſs than four months, therefore the number of ſeamen expected from his coming home was very precarious and not to be determined on.

Mr. Hartley next deſired to know the number of ſhips that were on the American ſtation before the preſent diſturbances.

Mr. Buller anſwered, one fourth rate, ſix ſixth rates, ſeven ſchooners and two armed veſſels, and about 1900 men.

Col Barré then deſired to know what force we have at home to defend us againſt an attack of an enemy.

Mr Buller replied after heſitating, 5900 men in the guard ſhips, and 1160 men in the other ſhips on the Britiſh and Irish coaſts.

Dec. 15. Yeſterday the Houſe of Commons broke up at four o'clock, having come to a reſolution on ways and means for continuing the duties on malt, rum, cyder and perry, which is to be reported this day.

The bill for allowing the free importation of Indian Corn, was preſented and read the firſt time.

Reſolved, that this Houſe will, as this day, reſolve itſelf into a committee, to conſider of the act to prevent the exportation to Foreign parts, of Utenſils made uſe of in the Woolen manufactory; after which they adjourned to this day.

Decem. 16. The Houſe of Commons broke up yeſterday at 4 o' clock, having come to a reſolution to order in a bill to amend the act to prevent the exportation to foreign parts, of utenſils made uſe of in the woolen manufacture, which reſolution is to be reported as this day.

Agreed to the report of the amendments made to the bill for naturalizing Jacob Henry Sawe, and ordered the bill to be engroſſed.

The bill for allowing the free importation of India corn, was read a ſecond time and ordered to be committed for this day, the reſolutions of yeſterday on the malt was alſo agreed to, and a bill ordered in.

The Premier is expected at the Houſe of Commons this day, in order to anſwer ſome patriotic interrogatories relative to the reduction of ſeamen, from twenty to ſixteen thouſand at this important criſis.

Since the late accident which happened to Lord N—th, ſeveral Lords of the oppoſition have been at court; and have been favoured with the royal ſmile: ſome folks imagined that the Miniſter was fallen in good earneſt, Lord Temple, however has not been ſent for, though his Lordſhip's chairmen are ſaid to be in conſtant waiting.

Wedneſday in the Houſe of Lords the Earl of Hillſborough, in a very long and able ſpeech, ſet forth the ſituation of the Colonies with the mother country, highly diſapproving of the refractory ſpirit of the Americans, and hoping that with temper and unanimity ſuch meaſures may be adopted, as to bring about a reconciliation. His Lordſhip then moved, that a humble addreſs might be preſented to his Majeſty, to return his Majeſty the thanks of that Houſe for his moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne. Lord Buckinghamſhire ſeconded the motion. The Duke of Richmond got up next, and was ſtrongly againſt the meaſures which he imagined were meant to be taken: He then moved to amend the addreſs, which occaſioned a long debate; and carried againſt the amendment, contents 13, not contents 63. Then it was moved, that the motion ſhould ſtand as at firſt propoſed, contents, 46, not contents, 9.

A correſpondent gives the following advice, but it is hoped he is not ſerious, to a great miniſter. Having adopted and carried into execution, a foolish anti-commercial impolitic meaſure, tending to the utter ruin of our colonies, be ſure not to hearken to better advice, or recede one ſtep; but boldly plunge in at all events; the longeſt follies are aſſuredly the beſt, ſince you thereby clearly gain time to put off the diſagreeable moments of reflection and repentance to a remote day, probably in imitation of your immediate predeceſſor, till after your reſignation. Beſides, there is in retracting an implicit confeſſion of having been in the wrong; very much beneath that ſort of greatneſs, which is above information or amendment.

We are aſſured that his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland has not accepted of any part of his half-pay as Admiral, ſince his appointment to that command.

Advices received from the Hague import that on the fourth inſt. Sir Joſeph Yorke our ambaſſador at the Hague, had a long conference with the principal members of the ſtates general. The ſubject of this conference was not publickly known, though it is generally believed to relate to the ſtoppage of ſupplies with which the Dutch are expected to furniſh the Colonies. A requiſition that may be made by Great-Britain, but which will ſcarcely be very rigidly obſerved by the Hollanders, whilſt they continue in their ſenſes.

Col. Amherſt is appointed Governor of St. John's in Newfoundland, in the room of the late Major General Bradſtreet.

A number of tranſports are ſailed for Ireland, to receive on board the 22d, 49th, 55, and 63d regiments. Major General Howe and Sir William Draper, are going out as Brigadiers on the Staff.

The twenty thouſand pound prize drawn in the State Lottery, is ſhared amongſt four ſervants of Meſſrs. Dod, and Co. in Milk-Street.

The whole proceedings of the Continental Congreſs arrived in London on the 14th of December.

A Letter from Paris ſays of the 22 November, that among other Gifts, his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty has juſt ordered a Grant of 300,00 acres of waſte lands, free of all tacks for 20 years to come, to 120 families in the province of Bourdeaux, and an allowance of five years, till the lands are thoroughly cultivated; the above lands have lien waſte near 200 years.

They write from Gibraltar, that an armed Spaniſh Bark, with a few reſolute men on board, ran into the harbour of Tetuan, and ſet fire to two large Galliots and a half Galley, belonging to the Moors, which were burnt to the waters edge, and upwards of 100 of the crew periſhed

Extract of a letter from Paris, Nov. 28.

"It is determined that the Count de Guignes ſhall return to England with the character of Ambaſſador, and he is to ſet out very ſoon. The Parliament has granted him what the Chatelet refuſed; ſo that his affairs are now ſettled, and as he has conſtantly acted as Ambaſſador, ſince he left London, the King has made him a preſent of the amount of his appointment, for ten months, which will enable him to return to London with eclat.

"The Duke de Chatelet is returned to this city, and is very aſſiduous to ingratiate himſelf at Verſailles; but he has not yet been invited to any particular parties, though he has been at ſeveral hunting matches. His Partizans are cautious of paying their court to him with the ſame aſſiduity as they did at Chanteloupe, when he was in exile.

"Duke D'Aguillon has not received his recall, nor permiſſion to return; but a limited order to come and give an account of certain Tranſactions during his adminiſtration, which will ſoon be made public. All complaints againſt the old miniſters are to be referred to the parliament, the King being determined not to interpoſe his authority in the adminiſtration of public juſtice, which his Majeſty entruſts entirely with that Tribunal."

Dec. 8. They write from Gibraltar that the Emperor of Morocco has ſtopped all proviſions being ſent to that Garriſon for the preſent, on account of his being engaged in a war with Spain, as it caused a great conſumption in victualling a vaſt number of armed Corſairs, &c.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, Nov. 11.

"About a month ago a ſkirmiſh happened in the mountains near Ajaccio, between the French and the Malecontents, wholly in favour of the latter, Colonel Dubourg being detached with a body of four hundred men in purſuit of the rebels (one hundred and fifty.) who had done a great deal of miſchief, beſides carrying off eight hundred and ninety head of cattle, had the misfortune to fall into an ambuſh, when he was put to the flight, with the loſs of ſeventy men. The malecontents then retired into one of their ſtrong Holds, where in a few days they were blocked up by the colonel, who had received a conſiderable reinforcement; they held out ſeveral days with great bravery, till being very much diſtreſſed, for proviſions, they agreed to capitulate to have a paſſage through the French troops in the night, which they effected with the loſs of only fourteen of their number, and made their way to a place of ſafety, which is inacceſſible, in the ſtate of Genoa. The amazing intrepidity, courage, and perſeverance, that people have always ſhewn muſt make every free hearts bleed to think that they have no proſpect of independance."

SALEM, January 10.

Our Brethren of New-Hampſhire, and Rhode-Iſland have ſignalized themſelves in a manner that does them honour: And it is with pleaſure we can add, that the colony of Connecticut merit our higheſt regards for their preſent aſſiduity and vigilance in diſciplining their militia, which conſiſts of near 30 regiments. Indeed the whole united colonies are extremely active and zealous in the common cauſe, all nobly exerting themſelves for carrying into execution the meaſures agreed upon by the continental congreſs.—Except a few diſappointed factious Tories, ſome of whom are employed, moſt infamously employed, in vilifying the moſt virtuous and amiable characters in America, and particularly in traducing the worthy members of the late auguſt Continental aſſembly.

BOSTON, January 26.

Laſt Monday a detatchment of a hundred men, drafted from the ſeveral regiments in this town, and commanded by Major Balfour embarked on board a veſſel bound to Marſhfield. This manœuvre has occaſioned many conjectures.— N. B. We are informed, a number of perſons in that town well affected to government, applied for the troops.

DONATIONS received ſince our laſt.

Maſſachuſetts-bay. From the Rev. Dr. Whitaker's Pariſh at Salem, 24l. 16s. 8d.

From Col. Nathan Sparhawk, Rutland-diſtrict, Worceſter county, four Quarters of beef.

From Capt. Lemuel Robinſon, of Dorcheſter, one quarter of Beef.

From a perſon unknown, 25 carcaſſes of mutton.

From Wellfleet, 40l.

From Eaſtham, South Church, 3l. 13s. 6d.

Rhode-Iſland. From Briſtol, 47l. 17s. 6d.

From North-Kingſton, 70 ſheep.

New-York. 180 barrels of flour, 9 barrels of pork, 12 firkins of butter, and 22 barrels of grain, per Capt. Barnard.

214 barrels of flour, 24 caſks of bread, 921 Caſks of rye meal, 5 hogſheads of Indian meal, 4 ton of iron, 2 barrels of pork, 16 firkins of butter, 1 pipe of York Brandy.

NEW-YORK, February 2.

Laſt Thurſday a motion was made in the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly, to take into conſideration the proceedings of the Continental Congreſs, which occaſioned the following previous queſtion to be firſt put, "whether the queſtion upon the motion ſhould be "then put, upon which debates aroſe; and the ſaid previous queſtion being accordingly put, it was carried in the negative."

Laſt Monday the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly unanimouſly agreed to a motion, to ſtate the complaints of the colony, and ordered a petition to his Majeſty, a memorial to the Houſe of Peers, and a repreſentation and remonſtrance to the Houſe of Commons, to be forwarded to England.

His Majeſty's Miniſters at the foreign Courts, having acquainted the principal Sovereigns of Europe with the confuſions in ſeveral of his American provinces, aſſurances were given to the former, that no ſort of aſſiſtance ſhould on any account be afforded to them; and a veſſel loaded with arms, ammunition, &c. for New-England, on her departure for Amſterdam, was ſtopped, and all her cargo landed.

One of the Parliaments of France, remonſtrated againſt the King's order, reſpecting the ſhipping of ſupplies for any of the Engliſh colonies, but it was peremptorily over-ruled.

We have great ſatisfaction in acquainting our readers, that accounts founded upon the beſt authority, were received by Lord Hyde Packnet, intimating, that our moſt gracious Sovereign had expreſſed himſelf greatly pleaſed, with the LOYALTY and TEMPERATE CONDUCT, in the preſent conjuncture of his faithful ſubjects in the province of New-York.

We hear from Brook-haven, Suffolk county, that Major Benjamin Floyd found, on a ſtrict enquiry, one hundred good men in the firſt company of that townſhip, to ſupport the King and his Government, but no officer would join him above the rank of ſerjeant, All the above perſons ſigned a petition to the General Aſſembly, expreſſing that they will entirely abide by the old conſtitution, viz. the Governor, Council and General Aſſembly of this province, without any regard to the proceedings and determinations of the Continental Congreſs.

This day will embark in the ſhip Sally, Capt. Bruce for Jamaica, the American Company of Comedians, under the direction of David Douglas, Eſq; where they intend exerting their juſtly applauded talents for the entertainment of the Ladies and Gentlemen of that polite and opulent iſland, until the unhappy differences that ſubſiſt between the mother country and her colonies in America ſubſide.

BALTIMORE, (MARYLAND.) Jan. 20.

At a meeting of the Committee of obſervation appointed for Baltimore county, at the court-houſe in Baltimore-town, on Tueſday the 17th January, 1775.

Information being made to the committee, by Mr. Benjamin Nicolſon, that the Rev. Mr. William Edmiſton, had publicly aſſerted, "That all perſons, who muſtered, were guilty of treaſon; "and that ſuch of them as had taken the oath of allegiance, and "took up arms, were guilty of perjury." And that the ſaid William Edmiſton, had approved publicly of the Quebec bill."

The committee were of opinion, that ſuch declarations have a tendency to defeat the meaſures, recommended for the preſervation of America, and her liberties, and that it is their duty to take notice of perſons guilty of ſuch offences.

Whereupon, reſolved unanimouſly, That this committee will meet at two o'clock, P. M. and that the Rev. Mr. Edmiſton have notice to attend. A copy of the charge was made out by the clerk, and inclоſed to Mr. Edmiſton, with notice to attend.

TUESDAY, two o'clock, P. M.

The committee met according to adjournment.

The Rev. Mr. Edmiſton attended, agreeable to the notice given him, and requeſting an indulgence of two hours to prepare his anſwer; the ſame was unanimouſly granted.

The Rev. Mr. Edmiſton appeared, and delivered to the Chairman his anſwer in writing, as follows.

"After maturely conſidering the charges exhibited againſt me, before the committee, I obſerve in anſwer to them, that as mankind frequently differ in ſentiment, and as no queſtions are agitated with greater warmth and intemperate zeal, than thoſe in politics, ſo expreſſions are often uſed, and ſentiments raſhly adopted, at ſuch times, which in the cool moments of reflection, men would omit or diſavow.——That I ſpoke the words, mentioned in the charge, is true——that they were ſpoken in warmth, is equally certain.—With reſpect to that part of the charge, containing an accuſation of perjury, and treaſon upon thoſe who had taken the oaths to the government, I would beg leave to explain myſelf.—What I meant, had a reference to the political opinions, which prevail, and was found conditionally, that is, they who do not approbend a departure on the ſide of government, from fundamental expreſs ſtipulations, could not, conſiſtently with their oaths, aim or purpoſe for one; but I did not, and do not mean, to charge any perſon with perjury or treaſon, who really thinks his right are or may be ſo far invaded,

as to [illegible] reſiſtance. As my political ſentiments are different, from what moſt people think at this time, concerning theſe matters, particularly as they are diſagreeable to the gentlemen of the county and may, contrary to my intention, have the unhappy tendency of ſpreading confuſion among the inhabitants of my parish; I ſolemnly promiſe, to avoid giving any juſt cauſe of offence, by propagating hereafter, any opinion, oppoſite to the decisions of the continental Congreſs, or Provincial convention.—And upon the moſt ſerious reflection, I diſapprove of the Quebec bill, as it eſtabliſhes the Roman Catholic religion in the province of Quebec, abeliſhes the equitable ſyſtem of Engliſh laws, and erects a tyranny there, to the great danger (from ſo total a diſſimilarity of religion, law and government) of the neighbouring Britiſh colonies, by the aſſiſtance of whoſe blood and treaſure, the ſaid country was conquered.—I tenderly love my country—I wiſh for her proſperity, and devoutly pray that the preſent conteſt, may terminate to her advantage. And I ſincerely hope, that brotherly love will bury in oblivion, all animoſity between me and my pariſhioners, with whom, to live in harmony and peace, is my warmeſt wiſh."

WILLIAM EDMISTON.

January 15, 1775.

The above being read and conſidered, was accepted.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 16.

The Quakers in Pennſylvania, much alarmed at the preſent diſtracted proceedings of the colonies, in the oppoſition making to the Authority of the Parliament of Great-Britain, foreſee the fatal Conſequences both to themſelves and the Parent Country, have thought it neceſſary to addreſs their brethren in the adjacent provinces, and have publiſhed the following Epiſtle, declaring their Diſapprobation of the Meaſures preſenting for obtaining Redreſs, and earneſtly requeſting all of their communion to avoid joining in ſuch meaſures as are totally inconſiſtent with their religious principles.

An EPISTLE from the Meeting for Sufferings,

Held in Philadelphia, for Pennſylvania and New-Jerſey, the 5th day of the firſt month 1775.

To our Friends and Brethren, in theſe and the adjacent Provinces,

Dear Friends,

DURING the troubles and commotions which have prevailed, and ſtill continue in this once peaceful land, much ſeaſonable and weighty advice hath been frequently communicated, and particularly by our late Yearly Meeting, exhorting Friends in every part of their conduct, to act agreeable to the principles and teſtimony we profeſs; which we fervently deſire may be duly attended to, and put in practice: yet as ſome public reſolves have been lately entered into, with the concurrence and approbation of ſome members of our religious ſociety, the nature and tendency of which are evidently contrary to our religious principles, our minds have been deeply affected with affliction and ſorrow, and we have in much affection and brotherly love, been engaged to uſe our endeavours to convince their our brethren of their deviation; in the diſcharge of which duty, ſo far as we have proceeded, we have had the evidence of peace.

And, dear Friends, we are now conſtrained in the renewings of true love, to intreat and exhort all, with humility and reverence, to bear in mind, that our real welfare and preſervation on the foundation of our religious fellowſhip and communion, depends on our faithfully adhering to the doctrines and precepts of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, who expreſly declared, "my kingdom is not of this world. "If my kingdom were of this world; then would my ſervants fight, "that I ſhould not be delivered to the Jews: but now is my king-"dom not from hence." John xviii. 36. Which ever ſince we were a people, we have publickly profeſſed ſhould be religiouſly obſerved by us as the rule of our conduct.

As divers members of our religious ſociety, ſome of them without their conſent or knowledge, have been lately nominated to attend on and engage in ſome public affairs, which they cannot undertake, without deviating from their our religious principles; we therefore earneſtly beſeech and adviſe them, and all others, to conſider the end and purpoſe of every meaſure to which they are deſired to become parties; and with great circumſpection and care to guard againſt joining in any for the aſſerting and maintaining our rights and liberties, which on mature deliberation, appear not to be dictated by that "Wiſdom which is from above; which is pure, peaceable, "gentle, and full of mercy and good fruits." "James iii. 16.

"Every inſtance of conduct, inconſiſtent with our chriſtian "profeſſion, tends to violate the teſtimony we ought to maintain "of the ſufficiency of that divine principle of light and grace; by a "ſteady attention to which, our anceſtors were led, in times of "great commotion and difficulty: to an humble patient waiting "for that relief and liberty, which after a time of deep ſuffering "was granted them."

Afraid as they were often engaged with chriſtian fortitude and freedom to remonſtrate to thoſe who were in power, whenever under ſufferings, they could ſafely do it, without fear of being reproached for any part of their conduct having miniſtered juſt occaſion of offence; or for having ever been concerned in any kind of conſpiracies, or combinations againſt the government under which they lived.

"Should any ſo far deviate from their example, and the practice "of faithful friends at all times ſince, as manifeſt a diſpoſition to "contend for liberty by any methods or agreements contrary to "the peaceable ſpirit and temper of the goſpel, which ever breathes "peace on earth and good-will to all men;" as it is the duty we deſire it may be the care of friends in every meeting where there are any ſuch, ſpeedily to treat with them, agreeable to our chriſtian diſcipline, and endeavour to convince them of their error: in which labour, let all be done in true charity and brotherly love, and the effect will be happy to thoſe who receive it in the ſame ſpirit. This religious care ſteadily maintained, will clearly ſatisfy the ſincerity of our deſires to "guard againſt being drawn into meaſures, which "may miniſter occaſion to any to repreſent us as a people depar-"ting from the principles we profeſs; and will likewiſe excite ſuch, "who have been ſo incautious as to enter into engagements, the "terms and tendency of which they had not duly conſidered, to "avoid doing any thing inconſiſtent with our principles;" and conſtantly to remember, that to fear God, honor the King, and do good to all men, is our indiſpenſible duty.

And, dear Friends,

In a degree of that divine love which unites in chriſtian communion and fellowſhip, we tenderly ſalute you, deſiring that we may more diligently preſs after, and ſeek for an eſtabliſhment on that rock, againſt which the gates of hell ſhall never prevail, that we may be ſupported ſtedfaſt, when ſtorms and tempeſts, which for the trial of our faith, and the more thoroughly purging us from thoſe things which are of a defiling nature, are permitted; for the Lord, whom we deſire to ſerve, tenderly regards his depending children, and all his chaſtiſements are in mercy directed to redeem and preſerve them from evil.

Signed in, and on behalf of the Meeting, by

JOHN PEMBERTON, Clerk.

NEWBERN, (NORTH-CAROLINA) JANUARY 20, 1775.

Copy of a Letter from TIMOTHY GREEN, (who was lately convicted of counterfeiting the current money of North-Carolina; wrote a little before his Execution.

Thurſday, January 19th, 1775.

DEAR BROTHER, As I have a great right to call you, I take this opportunity to write my laſt farewell to you in this world and as time is ſhort I muſt be excuſed, for what I write to you, is to all my friends, and my unhappy family: and note I pray God that my mind may be ſo compoſed, that I write nothing in vain, but what may tend to your everlaſting good.

I thought of giving a journal of my life; but on a ſecond thought concluded it would be of no ſervice to the world, as there is nothing remarkable in it, only I have been unfortunate as many others have, it is true, I have been falſely accuſed in many things, which is no more than what is common in the world, and what you may all expect as long as you live: but I have not wronged any perſon willingly, neither have I got all my own, and for my preſent accuſation, I never was any the better but the worſe, for Herbert Price and Taylor got all that was made by it, and I am content it was ſo.——But I am tired of this diſcourſe and am deſirous to be at ſomething of more account, for our time is but ſhort, yours as well as mine, tho' I hope not in ſuch a manner.

I am juſt going to give you a ſhort account of what I have experienced ſince this work began, which will be a myſtery to all fleſh except they have a feeling and experimental knowledge of the ſame. As I was in ſilent retirement from all diſturbances my companion being aſleep; I was meditating upon that paſſage of ſcripture that ſays, "Except a man be born again he cannot ſee the kingdom of God, and alſo except ye repent ye ſhall all likewiſe periſh." I then began to think that a perſon who had experienced the new-birth or true repentance muſt have had ſome knowledge of it, which put me upon a more ſtrict examination of myſelf, whether I had experienced either. I could find nothing in my favour, only that I had liked the company of thoſe whom I thought godly people more than any other; but that did not prove that I was ever new-born, or ever ſincerely repented of my ſins. I then devoted myſelf to prayer again to God for the graces of repentance, but began to think that I had ſinned out the day of grace, and that I ſhould never obtain the graces of repentance; but ſtill inſiſted on Chriſt's promiſe, that ſays ſeek and you ſhall find, and I continued in prayer claiming his promiſe; at laſt I began to have ſuch a feeling that my tongue is not able to expreſs, and thought that God had left me to myſelf, and fearing I ſhould be deprived of my ſenſes, I awaked my fellow priſoner and aſked him to pray for me, that I might not be deprived of my judgment—then took my caſe of Lancets and knife out of my pocket and gave him, for fear I ſhould loſe my ſenſes and deſtroy myſelf. My agonies increaſed till I cried out in great extremity for God to have mercy upon me until the noiſe drew a great number of people round the goal, but all this world was nothing to me then; all I wanted was to get an intereſt in Chriſt.

A ſhort time after I began to be more compoſed, and got ſome ſleep, and when I awaked I had a different feeling than what I ever had before, which brought me to read the whole book of Solomons ſongs, here it is moſt elegantly ſet forth; and now I candidly ſay that Chriſt appears to me altogether lovely, which is a bleſſing I prize above all the world can give; and I pray God to ſtrengthen me in faith and love till I give up my laſt breath, and then I hope and think I ſhall be able to ſay, Death where is thy ſting, Grave where is thy victory.——And now I ſhall bid you all farewell, with a few words of caution and advice.

That you would all endeavour to ſhun every appearance of evil, and that you improve your free hours, to the honour and glory of God. I would ſay much more but time will not permit; ſo may the God of all grace keep you all in his fear and favour, and that you and I may meet again in the kingdom of glory

My friendly reſpects to all friends and children, from your departing friend, and I hope in the Lord.

TIMOTHY GREEN.

NORFOLK, February 16, 1775.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, February 9, 1775.

WE the Subſcribers, balloted for and duly elected by the FREEHOLDERS and FREEMEN of the Borough of NORFOLK, to act as a COMMITTEE of Obſervation under the Continental Aſſociation, in Obedience to the ſame and in Diſcharge of the Truſt repoſed in us by our Conſtituents, DO find ourſelves unhappily compelled to hold up for our Cenſure Dr. ALEXANDER GORDON of this Borough; upon what Facts the juſtice of our cenſure is founded will appear from the following detail:——On Monday the 23d of January, Dr. GORDON informed this Committee, who were then ſitting, that he had juſt imported in the Active, Capt. Huntley, two crates, four hogſheads, one cheſt, one barrell, two caſks, and one caſe of MEDICINES, of more than L. 100 Sterling value, and deſired the opinion of this Committee, whether they might not be delivered up to him, agreable to the exception of in favour of medicine in the provincial Aſſociation, this committee informed him that our deciſions were regulated by the directions of the continental Aſſociation, which had ſuperſeded the provincial one, in as much as it was ſubſcribed and acceded to by the delegates from this colony; and that therefore agreable to the tenth article of our own provincial Aſſociation, it was our duty to ſubmit to this further reſtriction impoſed by the congreſs, it was alſo obſerved to him, that if a freedom from provincial reſtrictions would exempt any from the continental regulations made in congreſs; all goods imported into moſt of the northern colonies, ought for the ſame reaſon to be delivered up to the proprietors, as the importation of them was not ſubject to any provincial reſtrictions. Inſtances were pointed out to him of medicines being ſold in this town agreable to the tenth article of the continental Aſſociation, that were ordered ſome time before our provincial convention of the firſt of Auguſt; and indeed one gentleman of this committee, to convince the Doctor how unjuſt any notions of partiality would be, mentioned his own caſe as much harder than the Doctor's, for as the gentleman obſerved, truſting that the congreſs would make the ſame exception in favor of medicine as the convention had done, he had neglected to give his orders for his medicines till ſometime in October, ſo that they would not probably arrive till after the firſt of February, but that yet he did not conceive a doubt with reſpect to the conduct he ſhould obſerve on the occaſion, and was ſatisfied they muſt go back. All arguments however availed nothing with the Doctor; but upon a final declaration from this committee that we had no authority to diſpenſe with the aſſociation, but requeſted him to make his election what ſhould be done with his medicines, as directed by the tenth article of the Aſſociation, the Doctor to the ſurpriſe of the committee choſe to have them STORED. Pains were taken to convince him of the loſs he himſelf might ſuſtain by this election, and to point out to him the injury that might be done to the public at large by thus ſtoring ſuch a quantity of medicines at a time when we have reaſon to apprehend a general Scarcity. He was alſo informed that where there did not appear in the importers any deſign to contravene the provincial or continental Aſſociations, there had never been an inſtance in this place of the inhabitants bidding againſt the proprietors; that as he had the ſanction of the convention for the importation of medicine, there could be no ſuſpicion in this caſe of any ſuch ſiniſter motive in him; and were we to judge from the ſale of the other medicines imported under the like circumſtances, in all probability he might purchaſe them at the very trifling expence of only the Vendue-maſter's charge. The Doctor however remained inflexible, and with much warmth inſiſted upon the immediate appointment of perſons, to receive the packages and a warehouſe to put them in, as he ſaid, "they might be loſt in the rain, "and damaged for want of knowing where to carry them." Two Gentlemen of this committee were in his hearing accordingly appointed to receive them, and the warehouſe, which was a very fair one, was alſo mentioned to him. Thus matters reſted till the 30th of January, when the Sub-committee appointed to receive and ſtore the medicines, reported that having waited two or three days expecting to be ſent for by the Doctor for that purpoſe, but finding he did not pay any regard to the appointment of the committee, one of them had applied to know where they were and what he had done with them; to which the Doctor replied, "he had taken charge of them himſelf, and as ſome of them were damaged he had examined an order from the Mayor for a ſurvey, and had locked upon the packages and examined the contents, and ſhould them keep them by him for that purpoſe, where he would keep them till he ſhould receive an anſwer to a letter he had written on this ſubject to the Hon. Peyton Randolph, "Eſq; by which meaſure he ſaid he ſhould be governed." In conſequence of this report the Doctor was ſummoned to appear before the committee the next day, which he did accordingly, and delivered a writing purporting to be a vindication of his conduct, which confirmed the report of the ſub-committee, and deſired we would not remove the medicines from the ſtore they were then in before he ſhould hear from Mr. Randolph. Willing to give him every indulgence; altho' the committee were ſenſible of the impropriety of his Application or APPEAL, as he called it, if it was intended to influence our deliberations, as we conceive the Aſſociation to be the only rule of our conduct, yet we granted his requeſt, and put off further hearing of the matter till the 6th of February, at which time one of the committee at the requeſt of the Doctor, laid before us the letter from Mr. Randolph, which being read, the Doctor's former defence reconſidered, and the committee being deſirous that he ſhould entitle himſelf to his inſurance by ſelling his medicines, it was agreed that he ſhould be ſent for to make a new election, if he thought proper. The Doctor however ſtill adhering to his former opinion with great warmth rejected all the miſt propoſals of this committee, refuſed to make any election as required, and would neither deliver them up to be STORED or ſold, nor even ſhew his invoice. For all which reaſons we the COMMITTEE for NORFOLK Borough, think ourſelves bound in obedience to the eleventh article of the Aſſociation "to publiſh the truth of the caſe," and give it as our UNANIMOUS Opinion that Dr. Alexander Gordon has violated the Continental Aſſociation.

MATTHEW PHRIPP, Chairman.

James Taylor,	John Tooth.
John Hutchings,	James Holt,
John Lawrence,	Nid Jamieſon.,
Joſeph Hutchings,	Robert Taylor,
Thomas Newton, jun.	Thomas Claiborne,
Thomas Riſdon,	Samuel Inglis,

Extract from the Minutes.

WELSHAN DAVIES, Sec'ry.

Yeſterday was brought up a Veſſel from Philadelphia, by the Magdalen Schooner, Capt. Collins, with Rum on board, on account of her having a falſe Clearance. It is ſaid ſhe belonged to Mr. Cox of Philadelphia.

[Died, Mrs. FRANCIS WILSON, Spouſe of Colonel JOSIAH WILSON of this County:——She was a loving Wife, tender Mother, an indulgent Miſtreſs, and ſincere Friend; whoſe Death is much lamented, by all who had the Pleaſure of her Acquaintance!

** The Liſt of Arrivals and Sailings not having come in Time, muſt be deferred till our Next.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRIEF RANDOLPH

JUST removed from Cheſterfield County to this Town, has fixed up a commodious genteel Houſe, well furniſhed; oppoſite to CHARLES THOMAS Eſqr: Where he propoſes letting genteel private Lodgings, at the uſual Rates; alſo, he keeps good Horſes to hire.

NORFOLK February 10, 1775. 36 2

I INTEND for the WEST INDIES ſoon FELIX COGHLAN.

PORTSMOUTH February 10, 1775. 2 36

FOR CHARTER,

THE Brig ASSISTANCE, STEVEN FARISH, COMMANDER, Now lying at NORFOLK.

BURTHEN about 300 Hogſheads, or 7500 Buſhels.—For TERMS, apply to Mr. THOMAS SHORE, or the Subſcriber.

BOLLING STARK.

PETERSBURG, Feb. 4, 1775. (4) 36

On the 10th Day of April next, will be ſold to the higheſt Bidder, our Lots and Improvements thereon, lying on CRAWFORD Street, in the Town of PORTSMOUTH, in three following Parcels, and under theſe Circumſtances, viz.

A Street of thirty Feet wide is to run through them from North to South, parallel with Crawford Street, and 210 Feet or thereabouts to the Eaſtward thereof.——The Southerly LOT to contain ſeventy three Feet on Crawford Street, and be bounded by the Creek, that divides the Towns of Portſmouth and Goſport to the South, and the middle Diviſion to the North.——The middle LOT to contain eighty Feet on Crawford Street, and be bounded by the North and South Lots.——The North LOT to contain ſeventy three Feet on Crawford Street, and be bounded by the middle Diviſion and South Street.——The PURCHASER of the middle LOT is to have the Privilege of bringing and hauling down any Ship at his Wharf; provided he covers no more of the other two than is neceſſary, and not more of the one than the other.——The Advantages attending theſe Lots in point of Situation, Water, and every Thing elſe that can recommend them are ſo well known, that any Thing further on this Head would be unneceſſary.

Credit will be allowed the Purchaſers, until the 10th of April 1776; upon giving Bond and Security to

ALEX. LOVE.
BENNET BROWN.
NIEL JAMIESON. & Co.

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 15, 1775. 37 (6)

TO be ſold by the Subſcriber for Caſh only, four Negroes, viz. one man that has been uſed to the ſea, two Boys has been accuſtomed to wait in a Tavern, and a likely young Wench; alſo ſeveral Kinds of ſharpedges Ware, for which ſuitable Allowance will be given the Purchaſer, on giving bond with approved Security. J. PEARCE.

Norfolk, Feb. 14. (37) 3

POETRY.

To CELIA.

MAY Celia's charms, my glowing pen inſpire,
With Spartan vigour, and Athenian fire.
Let life like hers, in all its luſtre ſhine;
While Syren graces play in every line.
Her powerful wit, and ſentiments refin'd,
With modeſty and manly wiſdom join'd,
In all their charms appear, I muſt confeſs!
Like LOCKE, or NEWTON, in a female dreſs.

Each lovely glance, that from her ſparkling eyes,
Warms like Aurora's from the eaſtern ſkies:
Whoſe quickning beams the little atoms move,
And nature all around's inſpir'd with love.
As gentle gales riſe from an evening breeze,
And ſpread their whiſpers thro' the murm'ring trees,
So may the little winged, ſtroling gueſt
Convey my ſighs to Celia's lovely breaſt,
Tell her the pain, my tortured ſoul has felt,
And into love, the dear Platonick melt.

When Sol's bright rays to bleſs the earth diſdain,
And Thetis ſports amidſt the watry main,
Sleep's downy wings hover o'er nature's eyes,
And I'm the only wretch, from whom it flies!
But what, alas! can I from Celia hope,
Who views my follies in a miſcroſcope!
In reſtleſs pangs I linger out the day,
And ſighing weep the gloomy night away;
A trembling ſhudder thrills around my heart,
Whene'er we meet; — to think that we muſt part.

May no unfriendly moments e'er controul
The dear auſpicious charmer of my ſoul:
Each hour be peaceful, happy, and ſerene,
A calm of life, untouch'd by guilt or pain.

EPIGRAM.

CRIES CELIA to a rev'rend Dean,
What reaſon can be given,
Since MARRIAGE is a holy Thing,
That there is none in HEAV'N?

There are no WOMEN, he reply'd:
The quick returns the JEST,
WOMEN there are, but I'm afraid
They cannot find a prieſt.

WANTED.

A Quantity of Linen Rags. The beſt Prices will be given, by Applying at the Printing-Office. As theſe are intended for an American Manufacture of Paper, it is to be hoped every Friend to this Country, will preſerve their Rags, for ſo Valuable a Purpoſe.

NORFOLK, November 3, 1774.

KEYSER's famous PILLS.

FOR removing and eradicating the moſt confirmed Venereal Diſorders, to be ſold at the Printing-Office, (printed directions for uſing them, may be had gratis) ——Alſo the late American Editions of JULIET GRENVILLE; QUINCY's OBSERVATIONS on the Boſton Port-Bill; and a Variety of the neweſt and moſt approved Books, Pamphlets and Plays.

N. B. Subſcriptions are taken in there for a new Book, in 2 vols.; entitled, A Voyage round the World, performed by Capt. Cook, and Joſeph Banks, Eſq; F. R. S.; firſt publiſhed by the direction of the Lords of the Admiralty; wrote by John Hawkeſworth, L. L. D. Ornamented with Cuts.

Norfolk, October 7, 1774.

FOR SALE.

A BRIGANTINE, about 170 Tuns Burthen, Excluſive of Rigging; properly calculated for the North-Carolina Trade.——For Terms apply, to Cap. WILLIS COWPER, in Suffolk, or to the Subſcriber.

BEN. BAKER.

Nanſemond, Dec. 20, 1774.

THIS is to inform the Public, that my WIFE and I having parted from each other; by conſent of both Parties.——I will not for the future, Pay any Debts, ſhe may contract.

CHARLES JOHNSTON.

Portſmouth, Jan. 17, 1775.

WHEREAS by unjuſt Informations, and Inſinuations, I was induced to believe, that Mr. THOMAS YOUNGHUSBAND's Negroes had deſtroyed my Cows, which were Two in Number; ſince which Time, One has returned Home alive, and well, and the other has been ſeen about three and four Months after the above Report, with other Cattle in the PECOWSON or the GREAT SWAMP, as Witneſs my Hand this 7th of December, 1774. In the County of CURRITUCK, NORTH-CAROLINA.

THOMAS PARKER.

BUTLER COWELL,
THOMAS SHERGOLD, } WITNESSES.

January 10, 1775. (6) 32

TO be Hired by the Day, &c. Ciel'd FLATS, that will carry from three to five hundred Buſhels.—Lighters from ſixteen to thirty Feet long. Alſo, Horſes and Chairs, by SCARBOROUGH TANKARD.

Norfolk, Jan. 19, 1775. 33

BY Virtue of a Power of Attorney from the Heirs of Doctor JOHN DALGLEISH deceaſed, will be ſold a valuable Plantation: Containing Two Hundred and Ten Acres, pleaſantly ſituated on Elizabeth River, about two Miles below Norfolk: For Terms, apply to the Subſcriber.——Who has alſo a Power to diſpoſe of a very valuable Water Lot in Portſmouth, belonging to Mr. WILLIAM HALL of Bermuda; and will receive Country-Produce in Payment, for one half the Purchaſe-Money.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

Norfolk, January 4, 1775. 31

THE Subſcriber intends opening SCHOOL in this Place, on Monday, the 23d inſtant: Will take in Grammar Scholars at 25s. the Quarter, Cyphering, Writing, and Reading at 12s. 6d. Thoſe Gentlemen and Ladies, who ſhall Favour him with their Children may depend on his utmoſt Endeavours to give them Satisfaction.

JAMES DUDLEY.

Portſmouth, January 17, 1775. (1) 34

To be ſold peremptorily, to the higheſt Bidder, at NORFOLK County, Court-Houſe, on Thurſday the 16th Inſtant being Court Day, by Virtue of a Deed in Truſt, from SAMUEL BARRIE, to the Subſcribers.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, lying in the County and Pariſh of St. Bride, conveniently ſituated, Containing, Five Hundred and Thirty-ſeven Acres, by an old Survey; on which is a very good Brick dwelling Houſe, forty eight Feet by twenty, Kitchen, Barn, and Smoke-Houſe all in good Repair; a fine young Orchard of about five hundred Trees, chiefly of the Hew's Crab, and cleared Land for working ſix or eight Hands. The ſoil of this land is exceeding good, and all of it lies convenient for Improvement. Alſo one Tract of Land, lying in the aforeſaid County and Pariſh; Containing two hundred Acres, (about forty of which are cleared) with a ſmall Houſe thereon. The above Tracts ly within eight Miles of the Great-Bridge, and will be ſhewn on Application by the Subſcribers, or William Hall who now rents one Plantation, and by Nathaniel Butt who lives adjoining to the other.——300l. to be paid in April, and the Remainder in October.

JOHN WILSON.
HENRY BRESSIE.

Norfolk, February 2, 1775. 35

THOSE indebted to the Store formerly kept by Mr. WILLIAM AYLES at the Great-Bridge, under the Firm of WILLIAM AYLES, & Co. are requeſted to make Payment, to Mr. BENNET ARMSTRONG, who will grant Receipts for the ſame, which Receipts, we hereby engage to make good Diſcounts againſt the Books.——As Mr. AYLES's behaviour obliges us to take this Method; and the Debts have been long due, we hope immediate Payment will be made Mr. ARMSTRONG to oblige.

ROBERT SHEDDEN & Co.
ALEXANDER LOVE.

PORTSMOUTH, November 28, 1774. (3) 35

FOR SALE.

The NANCY, GEORGE WISE Maſter, five years old, burthen about ſeven thouſand buſhels. And for Charter, a new Brigantine about 10 or 11,000 buſhels burthen, for terms apply to

SAMUEL KERR & Co.

PORTSMOUTH 2d February, 1775.

DECEMBER 7th, 1774.

I delivered to DANIEL COTTERAL, Skipper of a ſmall Schooner; ſundry Goods for Mr. JOHN MILLS, viz. Three Hogsheads Rum, a Barrel Broun Sugar, one Tierce Spirits, two Kegs Barley, and a bundle of Cutlery: theſe ought to have been delivered at COLCHESTER. Alſo two hundred Buſhels Wheat, and one Tierce Spirits; for Mr. RICHARD GRAHAM at DUMFRIES.—After the ſaid Cotteral had taken on board the Goods above mentioned, he took in a Caſk of Sadlery, two baſkets Cheeſe, one Caſk Loaf Sugar, and ſome other Goods, from Mr. JAMES MILLS, at Urbanna; which were alſo to have been delivered to Mr. JOHN MILLS at Colcheſter; Mr. JOHN MILLS informed me by letter dated the 16th inſtant, that the ſaid Veſſel or Goods have not yet appeared there. I therefore apprehend that the ſaid Veſſel is carried off by one Iſaac Boſton, who was a Sailor belonging to ſaid Schooner: and went off while the Skipper COTTERAL was on ſhore.

Mr. JOHN MILLS deſires me to make this publication, and to offer a reward of Twenty POUNDS, for apprehending and ſecuring ſaid Veſſel and Cargoe: or Five POUNDS, for the Man who carried her off.—— Boſton is about 43 years of age, full ſix feet high, wears a cut wig. His hair of a ſandy colour, he had a ſon in the Veſſel with him, about 15 or 16 years of age. He has two Brothers and a Siſter, living on Pocomoake river Maryland, and it is ſuppoſed he has gone that way: he reſided there lately. The Veſſel has been of late ſheathed and cieled, her quarter deck is covered over with old canvaſs; ſhe had no ſpring ſtay or ſhrouds, her frame is mulberry; the reward will be paid by applying either to Mr. JAMES MILLS at Urbanna, JOHN MILLS at Colcheſter; SAMUEL JONES at Cedar Point or JOHN CORRIE

TAPPAHANNOCK 20th January, 1775.

Ten POUNDS Reward.

PRINCE GEORGE, November 10, 1774.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, a Mulatto Boy named SAM, about 16 or 17 Years old, of a very light Complexion, and will endeavour to paſs for a free Boy, has gray Eyes, brown Hair, a ſmoothful artful Tongue, is a great Villain, but a very good Barber. In the Month of June laſt he was put in York Jail, on Suſpicion of having ſtolen ſome Money in Williamſburg. He made his Eſcape from thence and got to Norfolk, where he was put in Jail and ſent to me by Water. The next day (September 20th) he made his Eſcape from my Overſeer, and has not ſince been heard of. He was born in Frederick Town, Maryland, has lived in Fredericksburg, Norfolk, and York Town, and is well acquainted with moſt Parts of Virginia. He was very meanly clad, having been ſo long in Jail, but it is probable will procure Cloathes. I will give 5l. Reward to have him committed to any of his Majeſty's Jails, if taken in the Colony of Virginia, and if out of the Colony 10l. All Captains of Ships, or Maſters of Veſſels, are hereby forewarned from carrying him out of the Country, or employing him.

JOHN BLAND.

N. B. It is ſuſpected he is lurking or conceals himſelf in or about Norfolk, if brought there and ſecured, the Reward will be paid by Mr. ROBERT GILMOUR.

TO THE PUBLIC.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the late Manager of this Office, WILLIAM DUNCAN, having diſcontinued acting in that Character: and all Perſons indebted thereto for Books, Paper, &c. are deſired to make immediate Payment to Mr. GEORGE HOLLADAY; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Office, will render their Accounts that they may be adjuſted.

LOST about 2 Months ago, a ſmall ciel'd Flat, marked on the inſide of the Stern, (thus L. G.) any Perſon that takes her, and brings her to the Subſcribers, ſhall have Ten Shillings Reward.

LOGAN, GILMOUR, & Co.

February 2, 1775.

FOR BARBADOS.

THE Brig Venus, FRANCIS PEART Maſter: Hath very good Accommodations for Paſſengers, and will be ready to ſail in about three Weeks.—— For Freight or Paſſage, apply to ſaid Maſter, or

JOHN LAWRENCE, & Co.

Norfolk, February 1, 1775. (3) 35

RUN AWAY

From the Brig INNERMAY lying at Brandon; on James river the 27th of December laſt, an Apprentice lad named William Johnſton about 17 or 18 years of age five feet ſix inches high, ſwarthy complexioned and a little pitted with the ſmall pox, knock-kneed, he was born in or near Williamſburg, where it is ſuppoſed he is now harboured, he carried with him a new ſailors Jacket, blue duffle breeches lined with white plaid and white metal buttons, a green cloth jacquet pretty much wore, a blue and white broad ſtriped cloth coloured thread under Jacket, country made ſhoes and ſtockings, one or two pair of ſailors trowſers, and his bed clothes. Whoever ſecures him ſo that I get him again, ſhall have Fifteen Shillings reward. All Captains of Ships, or Maſters of Veſſels, are forewarned from carrying him out of the Country or employing him.

JAMES BELCHES.

CABIN-POINT, January 3d, 1775. 35

WANTED TO CHARTER

A Veſſel, that will carry about forty Thouſand of Lumber, to load here for Santa Croix, and two Veſſels of about two Thouſand, five Hundred Barrels each, to load Rice at Charles Town, South Carolina, for Cowes and a Market.

INGLIS & LONG.

Norfolk, February 1, 1775. (tf) 35

STOLLEN or Pillaged out of a Package of GOODS belonging to the Subſcriber, and lately imported in the Richmond, Capt. PATTERSON from GLASGOW, which Package with other Goods was delivered at BURWELL's Ferry from on board the Ship to the Packet, Capt. GUTHRIE, and by him brought to Norfolk, where by Order of the County Committee it was ſtored, and even at my Deſire lodged in the Warehouſe of my Friend, from the 27th Decer. to the 23d January, when it was ſold and bought in by me, a few Days afterwards, when unwrapping the following Articles were found miſſing, viz.

4	Pieces,	3-4ths Iriſh Linen, coſt 1s. Sterling per Yard.	
1	do.	7-8ths do.	1s. 4d.
2	do.	do. do.	1s. 0d.
2	do.	Yard Wide do.	2s. 4d.
5	do.	7-8ths Check Linen,	1s. 1d.
1	do.	3-4ths Red Tyke, 25 yds.	1s.
1	doz.	pair plain white Thread ſtockings,	33s. doz.
6	P.	do. Ribbed	48s. doz.
2	do.	Mops Thread, No. 10.	

As it is probable theſe Goods may be offered for Sale in or near Norfolk, I hereby offer a REWARD of TEN POUNDS, to any Perſon who ſhall make ſuch a Diſcovery of the Theft, as ſhall be ſufficient to convict the Thief, provided ſo much value of the Goods is recovered.

THOS. M'CULLOCH.

GOSPORT, January 31, 1775.

NORFOLK: Printed by the PROPRIETORS at their Office, where Advertiſements, Eſſays, and Articles of News from VIRGINIA, NORTH-CAROLINA, and MARYLAND, will be gratefully Received, and duly Inſerted.—Advertiſements, of a moderate Length, for 3s. the firſt time, and 2s. each time after.—Price of the PAPER, 12s. 6d. per Annum.